YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, OCTOBER IS, 1871 - TRIFTE SHEET

THE VIRGINIUS PUTCHERY. THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

How England Secured Indemnity from Spain.

THE AMOUNT.

A Lesson for Our State Department.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY

LONDON, Oct. 15, 1874. I have received information, which may be fully relied upon, respecting the compensa-

tion paid to England by the Madrid government. It amounts in the total to \$75,000. Of this \$40,000 was paid as satisfaction for the British sufferers in the Virginius butchery. The remaining \$35,000 went to cover other outstanding claims against Spain.

The present government of Spain was not recognized by England until the right of all the claims had been admitted.

SPAIN.

Carlists Routed With Loss-Explosion of a Magazine.

SANTANDER, Oct. 15, 1874. 'Several bands of Carllats have recently been deaggregate loss to the insurgents of fifty killed.

ROYALIST LOSS BY ACCIDENT. It is reported that a Carlist magazine at Arteaga

FRANCE.

Cabinet Explanation Concerning the Spanish Remonstrance-Will the Republic Guard the Pope !- The Electoral Body Free.

PARIS, Oct. 15, 1874. At the sitting of the Permanent Committee today the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs. stated that the last Spanish note had caused an excitement in the press and elsewhere which was to be regretted. But the incident was far from possessing the grave character given to it. A full investigation would only render the honesty and sincerity of France toward Spain more mani-

CAN THE REPUBLIC GUARD THE POPE ? M. Bouilier de Branche, of the Extreme Right, cattered a protest against the recall of the Orenoque, as a proceeding opposed to the dignity as well as the interests of France.

The Duke Decazes replied that the Pope had neither complained nor in any way blamed the French Government. The foreign policy of France low was similar to that under the Thiers adminis tration. He deprecated the discussion of loreign relations as inopportune.

THE ELECTORAL BALLOT FREE FROM OFFICIAL INTERPERENCE. M. Chabaud la Tour, Minister of the Interior, in

beld itself neutral in the elections in Nice. M. Picart gave notice that the republicans, on the meeting of the Assembly, would introduce an interpellation, with a view to taking the judgment of the House on the systematic violation by the government of the liberties of the elections and

M. Georges Perin, a radical Deputy of the Assembly, fought a duel to-day with M. Gregori, the editor of a Bonapartist journal. Both were slightly wounded.

Le Soir says the Italian government is uneasy over the violent attacks made by ex-President Thiers upon the MacMahon government, and has notified him that his stay in Italy is calculated to disturb the harmony of its relations with France.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

PARIS, Oct. 15, 1874. A meeting of the Permanent Commission of the

sembly was held to-day. M. de Mahy, radical, demanded that the Prefect of Nice be dismissed from office because he favored the movement for the separation of Nice from

The deputies of the Right submitted an interpellation in regard to the withdrawal of the manof-war Orenoque from the Itilian coast.

France and its restoration to Italy.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

A Great Powers' Conference Project for Franco Spanish Affairs.

LONDON, Oct. 16-5:30 A. M. The Standard's Paris correspondent telegraphs that he hears that Austria and Italy propose a conference of the Powers, to consider the Spanish note to France in the same manner as the Luxemourg question was treated

GERMANY.

Count Von Arnim's Chance of Judicial Justifica

tion.

The Regin correspondent of the Pail Mall Gazette writes that it is generally believed that the higher Court, to which the case will be appealed, will take a more favorable view of Von Arnim's offence

Alsace and Lorraine To Be Decently Provincialized.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, 1874. The German government is considering a proposition for the creation of a Provincial Assembly in Alsace and Lorraine.

ENGLAND.

Fatal Collision of Ships in the Channel.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 1874. The British ship Kingsbridge, from this port for Sydney, came in collision in the British Channe ith the ship Candahar and was sunk. Eleven of the crew of the Kingsbridge were drowned.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

The objection to giving the race for the Middle Park Plate to Plebelan, because of alleged foul riding, has been overruled by the stewards of the

ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 16, 1874. The Italian Consul at Bucharest has refused to open negotiations for a commercial treaty while the Jews in Roumania are deprived of their civil rights. The American Consul, Mr. Perxotto, has taken the same stand.

HER BRITANNIO MAJESTY'S SHIP BELLE-

The flagship Bellerophon will leave here the first

The Insurrection in Progress Among the Provincials—Defeat of the Rebels in the North-An Appeal to Dom Fedro.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 15, 1874. Advices from Buenos Ayres of the 12th inst reached here to-day.

making progress in the province of Entre Rios.
PRESIDENTIAL RIVALRIES DEMORALIZING AN ARMY. Dr. Avellaneda has issued a manifesto in which he claims the support of all law abiding citizens in his efforts to crush the rebellion. Public opinion runs strongly against Avellaneda, and there is disaffection in the army, the troops in some places shouting "Viva Mitre!"

A VICTORY AND HALT. General Rocca telegraphs to the government from the North that he has defeated the insurgents, but was unable to follow them because his men were not provided with horses.

BRAZILIAN NEUTRALITY TESTED. The government of the Argentine Confederation has sent a request to the government of Brazil for the detention of the rebel gunboat Parana, now at

No reply has yet been made.

Cabinet Changes-General Mitre's Army Near Buenos Ayres. RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 15, 1874. Despatches from Buenos Ayres of yesterday's

date have been received. Minister of War; Frias, Foreign Affairs; Constines, Finance, and Seguigewa, Public Instruction. General Mitre is near Buenos Ayres with 10,000

CITIZEN ALABM. Great anxiety prevails. A revolt of the govern-ment troops in favor of Mitra is apprehended.

THE ELECTIONS.

OHIO

A Democratic Majority of Nearly 20,000 Unexpected Success.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15, 1874. At the democratic headquarters, up to one had been received from seventy-eight counties. which show a net democratic gain over last year o: 17,012. This leaves ten counties yet to from. Granting that these counties have given the same majorities as last year, the democratic majority in the State will be about 18,000. It is thought, however, that the official returns will swell the majority to 20,000.

In the thirteen Congressional districts which have gone democratic the majority is about 34,000. have gone democratic the majority is about 34,000, divided as follows:—First district, 4,500; Second district, 1,500; Third district, 800; Fourth district, 1,000; Flith district, 5,000; Sexenth district, 1,000; Ninth district, 5,000; Seventh district, 2,000; Ninth district, 4,000; The enth district, 4,000; Tweilth district, 4,300; Thirteenth district, 2,700. In the seven districts which have gone republican the majority is 8,000, divided as follows:—Eighth district, 300; Tenth district, 120; Fliteenth district, 300; Sixteenth district, 1,200; Seventeenth district, 250; Eighteenth district, 1,200; Sloventeenth district, 2500.

This leaves a democratic majority in the twenty districts of 28,000.

INDIANA.

Some Slight Changes in the Congressional Districts-The Democrats Gain Eight Members.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15, 1874. From the best estimates that can be made to night the Legislature will stand as follows:—Senators holding over—Republicans, 16; democrats, 8. Elected-Republicans, 8; democrats, 12; independents, 3; doubtful, 3.

In the House-Democrats, 51; republicans, 40; independents, 9.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15, 1874. Later official returns received to-day change the result given last night in the First, Eighth and

Ninth districts. In the First district B. C. Puller, democrat, is In the First district B. C. Puller, democrat, is elected over Heilman by about 490 majority. In the Eighth district Morton C. Hunter, republican, is re-elected by 193 majority. In the Ninth district P. J. Cason, republican, and present member, had 361 majority, with one precinct in Lafayette county to hear from, which will increase his majority.

In the Seventh indianapolis district, Frank Landers, democrat, has a majority of 565.

The delegation will stand eight democrats to five republicans, a democratic gain of five members.

bers.
The official vote in twenty-seven counties gives the democrats a net gain on the State ticket, as compared with the vote for Governor in 1872, of 4,753.
The majority in the State will reach 15,000.

WEST VIRGINIA. Probable Election of Wilson, the Demo-

WHEELING, Oct. 15, 1874.
Returns as received up to this hour indicate the probable election of Wilson, the democratic Congressman for the First district, over Goof, republican, by about 100 majority.

ARKANSAS.

A Large Democratic Majority in the State.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 15, 1874. The democrats estimate from returns already in that 105,000 votes were cast in the late election. being the largest number ever pol ed in the State, and that the constitution and democratic State ticket were carried by 75,000 majority.

RAILROAD MEN IN COUNCIL.

Rules and Regulations Adopted-Classification of Freights. CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1874.

The Western Railroad Commissioners, with the railroad magnates and officers of the various lines, whose arrival here was announced in last night's despatch, were in consultation again today and this evening. The result of the conference was the adoption of the proposition reported yesterday. The Commissioners notified the general ticket agents that the rule charging extra for all baggage over 100 pounds to each passenger must be strictly enforced, the extra charge to be fifteen per cent of first class passenger fare for the distance travelled. It was agreed that the rule abolishing the payment of commissions to outside ticket agents should go into effect November 1. The Commissioners also agreed that hereafter no road would accept tickets sold by steamship companies over their lines for less than the full rate of lare. The general freight

agents adopted

A CLASSIFICATION OF PREIGHTS,
to go into effect November 25, as follows:—
Chicago to New York—First class, \$1 50 per cwt.
Chicago to New York—Second class, \$1 10 per cwt.
Chicago to New York—First class, \$0 85 per cwt.
Chicago to New York—Furth class, \$0 85 per cwt.
Cattle rates, Chicago to New York, were fixed at
fity-five cents per hundredweight, and from Chicago to Burnalo and Pittsburg, pro rate on New
York rates, Cotton rates were established at \$1
per hundredweight from Memphis and Nashville
to New York, with the privilege of compressing
the cotton.

the cotton.

It has transpired that none of the Western or Northwestern roads—that is, the roads running west or northwest of Chicago—would enter into the agreement made by the meeting of railway managers held in New York on the 1st inst, and this determination they still adhere to. All roads running east from here, except the Grand Trunk, have entered into the arrangements. Strong efforts are being made to induce this road to reconsider their decision in the matter, but so far without effect.

THE COAL FIELDS.

A Visit of Inspection by Prominent Officials and Others. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 15, 1874.

in respanse to an invitation from Mr. Charles Parrish, President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, a party of sixty gentlemen connected with that organization arrived here last night on a tour of inspection of its collieries in the Lenigh and Wyoming coal fields. Ex-Chief Justice George T. Bigeiow, ex-Governor Bullock, A. H. Rice, E. B. Stoddart, F. B. Crowinshield, H. Rice, E. B. Stoddart, F. B. Orowinsheld, F. H. Kinnicutt, Harrison Blizs, William E. Rice and William H. Jourdan, of Massachusetts; Senator Anthony, Governor Howard, M. Van Slyck and Cyrus Harris, of Rhode Island; John Taylor Johnson, R. H. Lowry and James Mott, of New York, and John Leisenring, of Pennsylvania, are the most prominent of the party. They visited a number of collieries today and will leave for New York to-morrow.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Ceremonies of Unveiling at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

An Eloquent Tribute by Senator O lesby.

THE STATUE AND ESCUTE HEON. General Grant on the Dead

Ex-President.

SPRINGPIRED III Oct 15 1874 The ceremonies of the unveiling of the Lincoln's statue at Oak Ridge Cemetery took place to-day. The oration was delivered by Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, United States Senator from Illinois. The first arrangement was that President Grant should deliver the oration and Mr. Oglesby the historical review of the association of which he is President. That Ulysses the Stient did at one time contem. plate seriously playing the orator appears from he statement of Mr. Oglesby that he had promised to deliver the aedicatory address should he be re'

GENERAL GRANT'S DECLINATION.

I have kept the letter two days without answering, to fully consider whether I can undertake a task so different from anything ever attempted by me before. My great admiration for Mr. Lincoln's character, talents and public services would tempt me, if I fest able to do justice to the subject. But I do not, and, therefore, decline the honor, thanking the association of which you are the President for conferring it, and hope you will make a selection of some one who can and will do full justice to the memery and public services of our noble martyred President. GENERAL GRANT'S DECLINATION

quested by the committee to do so. Even the

letter of declination bears this out, reading, as it

Governor Dix was the next choice, but he declined, owing to "official engagements." Ex-Sec-retary Gideon Welles-almost the last of the men intimately connected with the life and career of the great President, Greeley, Sumner, Stanton, then called on, but declined (though urged to acceptance by his own inclinations and the importunities of his friends), for the following strong reasons, significantly expressed :-

reasons, significantly expressed:—

Entrer Prom Giden welles.

The enlarged, comprehensive, statesmanlike and magnanimous views and policy of Mr. Lincoln on the subject of what is called "reconstruction" have been so generally discarded by most of his political friends that I, with my convictions, would be likely to give offence to many who would be present. Other considerations also present themselves. The extreme radical men who strove to deteat his renomination and re-election became ascendant atter his death and prostituted his name to their mischievous schemes, which have wrought incalculable injury to our governmental structure. Time will develop these truths—some are already apparent—but the day has not yet arrived to proclaim them to such an assemblage as will be likely to gather at Springfeld.

Mr. Morton was the last choice of the com-

Mr. Morton was the last choice of the combusiness, and in despair Mr. Oglesby had to be called in. So pressed was he for time that he had to depute the preparation and delivery of the historical review to Jesse K. Dubois, Vice Presi-

THE STATUE and escutcheon, placed beneath on the base of the pedestal it occupies, were safely placed in posi non ten days since, under the supervision of the pany, of Chicopee, Mass., having finished them but a short time before from the models furnished four years ago. (it will, probably, by the way, take eight or ten years more to complete the monument. Ere in was welled the statue was inspected by all agree in a verdict of high praise. The figure is represented as dressed in the double-breasted, long irock coat, and the loose pantaloons which were in fashion ten or twelve years ago, and consequently the form appears more full and roomst than Mr. Lincoin really was. The stoop of the shoulders, when is preserved, adds to this by winking loosely he green the stoop of the shoulders, when is preserved, adds to this by winking loosely he green the stoop of the shoulders, when is preserved, adds to this by winking loosely he green the stoop of the shoulders, when it is the stoop of the shoulders, when it is the stoop of the should be stoop in the stoop of the stoo

By the liberal contributions of a grateful nation we have been enabled to provide a suitable place for the remains of the wisest and purest of men known to our national history. There may they rest in peace.

Ogiesby delivered
THE ADDRESS.

It was an eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead President, giving a faithful sketch of his public life and services to the country, noting the most atriking events of bis administration of the affairs of the nation and conduding as follows:

the affairs of the nation and concluding as follows:—
If history shall become ungrateful, and moral obligations cease to respond to the calls of justice and patriotism in that race to which he was born, his lame will still be safe. Another race of 4,000,000, with their countless descendants of free-born children, holding his memory in precious reverence, will sing anthems of praise and gratitude to his name forever. The commencement of his second term as President of the United States and the close of the rebeilion came closely together. I do not know that the time or place is fitting for an examination of the course likely to have been taken by him upon the questions of

what is now known as reconstruction. It is true to say, from the great noid he had upon the licarts of the people and their immorable confidence in him—a confidence perhaps enjoyed by no President from Washington down to his own time, any plan maturely considered and seriously put forward by Lincoln would have met with lavor, and, it is probable, would have been adopted by the people. He was a merciful and forgiving man. He promptly ratified the generous terms of surrender dictated to the armies of the rebellion by his homane and victorious general. His proclamation of pardon and amnesty of December, 1863, granted, with the restoration of all property rights, the right to yote to all, with certain specified exceptions as to the classes who had been in rebellion and would subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the Union thereunder, and fatthfully abide by and support all acts of Congress and proclamations of the President having reference to the slaves. This, it must be remembered, was during the war. But now that beace had come by surrender, and not by compromise, as in 1861, the actual rebellion had released him from the policy of

Leaving Slaveny 70 The STATES, and in time allowed him to move torward to eman-

ence to the slaves. This, it must be remembered, was during the war. But now that peace had come by adrrender, and no by compromise, as in 1861, the actual rebellion had released him from 1861, the actual rebellion had released him from 1861, the actual rebellion had released him from the polley of the polley

THE UNVEILING. The choir then sang, "Rest. Spirit, Rest," at seated on either side of the statue, rose, and, amibreathless silence, raised the red, white and blue drapery from the marble form. President Edwards then read a poem written for the occasion by James Judson Lord. The bands again played an appropriate air, when loud calls being made for President Grant he stepped forward, smid enthusiastic applause, and spoke as follows :-

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :- On an occasion like the present, it is a duty on my part to bear testimony to the great and good qualities of the patriotic man whose earthly remains now rest beneath the dedicated monument. It was not my fortune to make the personal acquaint ance of Mr. Lincoln till the beginning of the last year of the great struggle for nations existence. During those years of doubt and despondency among the many patriotic men of the country, Abraham Lincoln never for s moment doubted that the final result would be in favor of peace, union and freedom to every race in directing our arms to this final result was the faith of the Christian that his Redeemer liveth. Amid the obioquy, personal abuse and hate undisquised. and which was given vent to without restraint through the press, upon the stump and in private circles, be remained the same stanch, unyielding servant of the people, never exhibiting

REVENGEFUL FEBLINGS TOWARD HIS TRADUCERS. He rather pitied them, and hoped, for their own sake and the good name of their posterity they might desist for a single moment. It did not oc-cur to him that the man Lincoln was being as-sailed, but that a treasonable spirit—one waiting to destroy the freest government the sun ever shone upon—was giving vent to itself on him as the Chief Executive of the nation, only because he was such Executive. As a lawyer in your midst he would have avoided all that scandal, for his lite would have been a much happier man. But who can tell what might have been the fate of the nation but for the pure, unseifish and wise administration of Lincoln ?

From March 1864 to the day when the hand of an assassin opened a grave for Mr. Lincoln, then President of the United States, my personal relations with him were as close, as intimate as the nature of our respective duties would permit. To know him personally was to love and respect him for his great qualities of head and heart and for his patience and patriotism. With all his disappointmets from failures on the part of those to whom he intrusted command, and treachery on the part of those who had gained his confidence but to betray it, I never neard him utter a complaint nor cast censure for pad conduct or bad faith. It was his nature to find excuses for his adversaries. In his death the nation lost its greatest head. In his death the South lost its most just friend.

Ex-Vice President Collax, who was discovered on the platform, was loudly called for, and, in very eloquent and feeling remarks, paid his tribute of

Remarks were also made by General Sherman Vice President Wilson and General W. T. Linden, after which the doxology was sung, the benedic-tion pronounced and the vast assemblage quietly

THE PHELPS CASE.

Trial on the Charge of Larceny-Treasurer Raines' Testimony.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1874.

The trial of the third indictment against Charles H. Phelps, being the indictment for the larceny of a drait of \$400, sent by the Tressurer of Uneida county to the State Treasury, was commenced this morning. District Attorney Mosk opened the case for the prosecution, showing that the draft and been sent in the usual way and diverted from the depository by Phelps.
William Ferguson, Treasurer of Oneida county,

william Ferguson, Treasurer of Oneida county, was the first witness called. He testified to having low arded the draft.

The testimony of Treasurer Raines, taken on the previous trial, being the same he would have to offer in this case, was read, in order to save time. Mr. Raines was present and heard the reading of his testimony. The draft was identified by the witness, and he then proceeded to tastiff that he had never given suthority to Pheips or any other person to indorse drafts. He also testified as to now he discovered the deficiency and pursued and caused the arrest of Pheips. Witness had never seen the draft until after the arrest of Pheips. It was indorsed as follows:—"Pay C. H. Hudson. State Treasurer, per C. H. Pheips." Witness repeated that Pheips had no authority to indorse the draft.

At this stage of the proceedings the Gourt ad-

LOUISIANA.

A Split and a "Bolt" in the Parish Convention.

Kellogg Attacked and is Rescued by the Police.

MANUFACTURING POLITICAL LIES.

European Creditors Looking After Their Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15, 1874.
Political feeling here continues very bitter in all quarters, and nobody can tell what a day may bring forth. For several days the convention for the nomination of parisn officers has been in ses sion. It is composed very largely of negroes, who, until to-day, have obeyed the mandates of Kellogg and Packard. When the office of Criminal Sherif was reached to-day colored members, who lett that they were being used by the wire-pullers, bolted" the nomination of Badger, Cnief of Police, who was wounded in the pattle of the 14th, and nominated a mulatto named Boutte, an exdeputy sheriff. This nomination created the greatest excitement, showing that the New Orleans colored people are not under the control of Kel-logg. Feeling ran so high among the police that one of the guards of Governor office in my presence to-day denounced his colored associates in the convention for defeating Badger, and exclaimed, "Damn Boutte; what has he ever done for the party? If I meet him on post I will shoot him." One of will "break" the republican party into petty factions. Having kicked over the party traces in this way the colored delegates followed it up by passing a resolution reassirming the confidence in Pinchback, who leads the colored opposition to Kellogg and the movement to fuse with the whites, calling upon the United States Senate to admit Pinchback to a seat, and in case of the Senate fuling to give him the seat the resolution renominates him for this honor and directs all the members of the General Assembly "to put in ate wisdom of the republican party in convention assembled." This is generally accepted as a deflant notice to Governor Kellogg that he no longer has the confidence of the intelligent colored men of the party.

"Governor" McEnery to-day publishes another letter, in which he embodies a letter from Judge Alexander Walker, with the view of showing that he (McEnery) has always been ready to submit his who is one of the editors of the Picayune, stands deservedly high in the confidence of all parties. and his word will not be disputed by any one in this community. I may not probably interpret the temper of the people, but I understand the general opinion to be that, whether the rightful Governor or not, Kellogg can no longer control the colored people, and that while he is making a gallant fight, and is not even intimidated by hints party politics is at an end. I question very much whether, with all the moral support of the federal government, he can carry the State in opposit to the conservatives and colored bolters from his party.

The Picayune to-day thus describes the scene in yesterday's session of the Convention, when Kel-

yesterday's session of the Convention, when Kellogg appeared upon the floor. It says:—
Several of the delegates, supposing he had come there to overawe the Convention and to bully it into nominations, rushed forward ou the Governor. Mr. L. D. Herbert, late Chairman of the Convention, shook his fist in Kellogg's face, while a few celegates cursed Kellogg in round terms. The whole room became a scene of consistent of the succession of the supposition of the suppositi

tion, to-day produces a letter from United States Supervisor Maroney, of Coushatta, where the recent murders were perpetrated, in which Maroney charges that there is a reign or terror there: that Captain Mitchell, of the Third United States inantry, and his command have fraternized with the White Leaguers; that he refuses to give the republicans arms to defend themselves; that the whites threaten to kill all the republicans and attack the troops and drive them out, so as to sethis manufacture of lies, published simply to in-fluence the elections, Maroney admits that the White Leaguers love the soldiers and hate the government of the State. The report concludes by stating that if the fusion movement fails he and all the white republicans will be compelled to

take refuge in New Orleans. The White Leaguers of the city are still drilling regularly; but this is the only demonstration they

Financial Difficulties-Foreign Bondholders Desirous of Funding the Debt of Louisiana-Settlements with Other NEW ORLHANS, Oct. 15, 1874.

An agent of all the European holders of South ern State bonds has arrived here, and from him I learn that the foreign creditors of these States hold over \$200,000,000 in bonds, which he is au thorized to settle. He has already settled with the Governors of Alabama, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Arkansas, and nothing now is required by State Legislatures to ratify the agreements. The basis of the settlement is that the foreign holders of bonds agree to interest, and extend the debt for twenty years at lour or five per cent interest per annum. He informs me that he is prevented from settling the \$24,000,000 debt of this State, owing to the fact that there is no government here with which to settle. If there was a government with which to negotiate the domestic and foreign debt of the State, by extending it thirty years from January 1875 or 1876, and accepting new funded bonds bearing four per cent interest, this would require Louisiana to pay but \$16,000 or \$17,000 per year interest on her total debt. It is believed that rennessee will settle on the same basis,

The amounts already settled are:-Virginia, \$34,000,000; South Carolina, about \$10,000,000; North Carolina, \$20,000,000; Arkansas, about \$3.500,000; Alabama, \$8,000,000.

The agent asserts that at five per cent interest on the debt a tax of two mills on the dollar of taxable property will in sixteen years free any of the States of their present indebtedness. The draft of a bill to be submitted to all the State Legislatures to confirm the settlement has been prepared in London and has been approved by the Governors of the States named, and it is believed will be adopted by all of them. Not a dollar of the principal is required of any State until after thirty years. I have carefully examined the bill, and though it may be the work of a syndicate I fall to find any very objectionable features in it.

Republican Nominations.

New ORLEANS, Oct. 15, 1874.

The New Orleans Parish Republican Convention received letters from Labatut and Calhoun accept ing their nominations. The following nomina tions were made to-day :- For City Adminstrator of Public Accounts, J. L. Higby; of Commerce, J. E. Dumas, colored; Assessments, H. Bonzano; Water Works, A. Sparacis; Police, W. F. Loan, late Commodore of the Ozark; for Civil Sherif, Joseph Herwig; Criminal Sheriff, Joseph Boutelette, colored, who defeated General A. S. Badger by Journal views. by lourteen votes.

The First Ward Colored Democratic Club is now marching in procession under the protection of the White League.

YELLOW PEVER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 15, 1874 The blockade of this city against Pensacola has been removed, all fear of yellow fever being at an end.

CITIZEN DOCKRAY IN SPAIN.

How Mr. Fish Protects the Victims of Spanish Rule in Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 26, 1874. Some time ago the English papers had a paragraph in regard to the landing at Santander of an American citizen named F. A. Dockray, a prisoner arrived from Cuba. I caused inquiry to be made at Madrid, and the reply, received this morning. THE PISH DIPLOMACY IN MADRID.

"All that is known here is that Dockray arrived on the 16th of September at Santander, where he still is. He landed nearly naked and without res urces. He applied to our Minister General, Cushing, who directed the American Consul at Santander to furnish him with clothes and all that he needed, General Cusning being willing to foot the bill, and ordering the Consul to draw on Madrid. General Cushing at the same time telegraphed to Washington for instructions, but no answer had been received up to the evening of the 28th. The reply will probably come by mall, now nearly due, as General Cushing telegraphed to Washington on the 16th. The impression at Madrid was that General Cushing could not interiere in Dockray's case without receiving special instructions : Cuban affairs, it appears, being attended to in Washington and by the Consul General at Havana. However this may be it appears that we can do nothing surther than request, out not claim, Dockray to be given up.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. Headquarters at St. Louis.

Washington, Oct. 15, 1874.
Adjutant General Townsend has received a despatch from General W. D. Whippie, Chief of General Sherman's staff, announcing that the head-quarters of the army in St. Louis are open and ready for business.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a Select Story, entitled "Lily's Repentance," together with the very Latest News from All Parts of the World; Election Returns from Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, lowa, Arkansas, Nebrasks and Dakota; an Interview with the Notorious Ben Ballard, Chief of American Counterfeiters; Glendenning's Trial; the Central Insurance Company of Philadelphia and its Operations: the Louisiana Difficulty; Buffalo Body Snatchers; the End of "Big Thunder;" Japanese Fanaticism. It also contains Political, Religious, Artistic, Literary and Sporting Intelligence: Obituary; Varieties; Editornal Articles on the prominent topics of the Day; Our Agricultural Goods Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and Accounts of all the important and interesting Events of the Week.

TERMS:-Single subscription, \$2; three copies, \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$15; single copies, five cents each. A limited number of Advertise-ments inserted in the WERKLY HERALD.

COAKLEY.—On Thursday, October 15, James H.
COAKLEY, son of Thomas and Mary Coakley, in the
28th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, October 17, at half-past one o'clock P. M.,
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[For Other Deains See Eighth Page.]

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